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9,700 of the Sales now in sec.
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Peakos and Micholicos will be sold this we prices at the WATER Plane and Music Rooms, way. Second land Planes from \$30 to \$150. A \$35 to \$250. For sale or machily payment, for allowed on purchase. Planes tunes and repaired. 80. 533 Broad-Blodeons from seat, and reut A NEW MEDALLION
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Let that of Rogers & Co., takes the field at the omand of the Summer Meason, with an ample and fastored, a large business connection, ample capital, a tanowledge of the trade, and a determination to maninstead Clothing, and to seld at prices which shall cethe custom of the closest buyers. Both members of the
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GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

and Furnishing Goods for the Sammer, will be found a comprise an almost endless variety in acyle, size, materials a und colors. Goods of the best description will be out in the CESTON DEPARTMENT, by competent artists, and the prices in that departments well range much below the usual merchant tailor rates. No effort will be spared by the undersigned to give unqualitied as fixfactured by the undersigned to give unqualitied as fixfacture to purchasers.

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EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co., Wholesale Deniers in first quality St. Georges Bank Codital, Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Mackerel, Salmon and Bloefish, Herring, Smoked Halibut and Herring, No. 1 Connecticut Shad, in helves, quarters and kitta, Country Produce Sold on Commissi

Fine Old Cheese, Butter, Lard, Purk, Beef, Salt, Sugar cured Hama Sugar-cured Beef, Cider Vinegar, &c.

New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1857

Gen. Walker and the remnant of his army have fled from Nicaragua, and arrived in New-Orleans last night on board the Empire City. Our dispatch calls it a capitulation; but it was a run for life, and a narrow escape at that. Walker and 260 men-all there were left of the grand "Army of of Liberation," took refuge on board the United States aloon of war St. Mary's at San Juan del Sur and were landed at Panama. Thence they came to Havana on the C. ranada, and connected there with the Empire City from New-York for New-Orleans. Thus ends, for the present at least, one of the most flagrant piratical crusades that ever disgraced a civilized nation. No doubt there will be grand parades and rejoicings over the head fillibuster, whose marches through the Isthmus are distinctly marked by the rude greams and bleaching bones of the handreds of credulous du bes who followed him in his unhallowed career of bland and crime.

The Blinois will probably be , here to-day, with the California mails, bringing data 's to the 5th inst.

Owing to the warm weather or some other of the causes set forth in our report of the Cattle Market, there was a decline of pria of bullocks at Bull's Head yesterday, equivalent to a cent a pound—the best selling at 13c. insteam of 14c. as a week ago, for the beef, and the market decidedly dull at that: not because there was a fm !! supply. but because of a general disinclination of butchers to buy cattle at such extravagant prices. They also allege that the consumption of ment has fallen off very largely the past week. Evidently people have been thinking "What shall we est." time they stopped thinking of eating fresh basif at twenty-five cents a pound.

An inquest was commenced yesterday before Coroner Perry, upon the body of young Quinn, hack-driver, whose death was caused from stabe received in a melee on one of the Staten Island Ferry boats, on Sunday last. The testimony will be found in another column.

We give this morning a full account of the killing of Elder Pratt, the well-known Mormon leader. and next to Brigham Young the head of that polygamous State. Pratt was shot by Hector McLean, whose wife he had abducted to add to his beastly harem.

The Southern Aid Society has been holding its Anniversary in Boston. We confess to some initial prejudice against the peculiarities of this conglomeration. No one could expect a journal so thoroughly National in its instincts and sympathies as THE TRIBUNE to nelish so purely sectional a movement. "Aid" for what? To Christianize the South. But is the South especially heathen? On the contrary, is it not notorious that the South has a far less proportion of Infidelity, and immeasurably less of Heterodoxy, than the North? Then why this invidious movement? Is there not a clear implication therein that the South is far bebind the North in her religion, and that it is the duty of the North to evangelize her? We can

understand it no otherwise. " Southern Aid." indeed: Is the Gospel se al ? Are Southern souls pecaliarly precious, peculiarly impervious, or peculiarly needy? Did the Apostles and disciples ever embark in any such dispensation or adaptation of the Gospel? Have we forgotten the warnings of Washington's Farewell Address? If we Americans are one people, what need can there be of such one-sided efforts? Is it pretended that the American Home Missionary Society and the kindred organizations systematically neglect and disown the South? If not, what need

of a Southern Aid Society ?

The least that could be expected of such a movement would be silence and reserve with respect to the Southern "raw." Yet, instead of this, we find the anniversary running over with Slavery, Slavery, nothing but Slavery, and this, if the speakers may be understood to mean what they say, of an extremely offersive character. Thus the Rev. John Todd, D. D., is reported as maintaining, in a speech replets with logic, wit, bruth, sarcasm, &c., that "we may and ought to be opposed to the crils of the South "-that he was 'a strong Auti-Slavery man," &c .- and even as touching upon that still sorer sgot, "the porerty of the South." And the Rev. Dr. Bechune!! astounded his audience by the assertion that "he was not a man who could ever speak a word in apology for the institution of Slavery." (This accounts, doubtless, for the stubborn silence he has ever maintained on the subject.) And he proceeded to row up New-England on account of her severities toward Indians, witches, Quakers, Baptists, &c., n full view of the fact that it was slaveholding not Anti-Slavery, New England that cut all those highly

improper didoes. -Thus far, we have borne testimony against the maladroit and suicidal positions of the Southern Aid orators; but we are impelled tospeak of a still more serious error-that of gross misrepresentation. Thus Dr. Todd is reported as expending bis "strong logie" to prove that "it is nothing "but infidelity to Christ's command to refuse to give the Gospel to our Southern neighbors because they are sinners." And Dr. Bethune, improved on this text by launching the assertion

"According to the theory of those who opposed the Secrety, the Gospel is not to be preached at the South tall the South is purged from sin."

No. Dr. Bethune! ignorant as you have kept yourself of the progress of the Slavery discussion, you cannot but know better than this. The theory" you combat is this-The Gospel can only be preached to those who are willing to hear itwhich implies, of course, that the preacher must be allowed to set forth the Gospel as he understands t. Suppose, Rev. Doctors! that you were urged to preach somewhere for the conversion and salvation of sinners, and were willing to go, but these

sinners should say to you, "Yes, come and preach,

Total Depravity, Election and Reprobation, the Trinity, or any of the dogmas distinctively termed Orthodex, for those are irrational, incredible. absurd,"-would you not be constrained to respend, "Since you know what are the doctrines of the Gospel so much better than we do, it were idle for us to preach to you-it were more appropriate that we should listen while you preach to " us "" Or suppose you were detailed as missionaries to Utsh, and were preparing to start, when a message should reach you from Brigham Young to this effect. " Come ahead and preach, to your heart's content; but, if you open your mouths against Polygamy, the Danites will make mince meat of you,"-would you consider the prospect cheering for the conversion of the Mormon sinners under such auspices? Would you undertake to preach a Gospel so toned-down to the latitude of Utah? Could you really expect to convert and save sinners thereby? Would not such ministrations be likely rather to convert the Gospel to Mormonism than Mormons to the Gospel! Pity that we should be constrained to tell you that the Gospel is either a message from God or it is an imposture; and, if from God, woe to the messenger who consents to soften, suppress, and transform it, in order to adapt it to the palates, the interests, or the prejudices of sinners! No true divinity submits to such doctoring as this, and no sinner can be really saved by it.

What New-York and its suburbs greatly needs is a Detective Police. We do not affect to undervalue the skill of the little squad who a present perform the duty of ferreting out great regues and of elucidating great regueries. If they be not at all successful, and if offenders not caught in the very act, as a rule, go unwhipped of justice, we are willing to admit that the fault is, to a certain extent, in our system, or, to speak more accu rately, in our total want of system. The faculty of catching is yet to be developed here. We have nothing which, for precision, indefatigability, in stinct and success, even the ingenuous Fernando would think of comparing with the scientific and almost perfect methods of European capitals. It may do very well for the model Mayor to lavish general compliments upon his blue-coated forces, and to ascribe to them every abstract virtue under beaven; but he might provoke a disrespectful guffaw, even from the objects of his adulation, if he were to bestow upon them the merit of adroitness and success in discovering the assassins of Dr. Burdell.

The startling truth is that, while in London or Paris a great criminal seldom escapes, in New-York the chances are ten to one that he will avoid detection. We have now, it is probable, walking our streets, and jostling us as they pass, half a dozen persons who, within a few years, have committed cold-blooded and willful murders. Some of them may be suspected, but none of them are in danger from suspicion. Does any one believe that this would have been the case if we had possessed a body of Detectives-of men who, like the Leudon officers, are shrewd, cautions and unwearied; who have added to the human mind almost a new faculty; upon whom not a word, not a circumstance, not a look, not an object, is lost; who have been taught first to collect materials and then to combine them, and whose practiced eyes discover a elne where the novice would see nothing? Strange murders are not uncommon in London or Paris; the killing of Lord William Russell was mysterious, and so was that of the Duchess de Praslin; yet the detection in each instance was speedy and certain. We do not think that in New-York either the valet or the Duke would have been in any danger.

As a matter of fact, we suspect that this city stands in greater need of a Detactive Police than either London or Paris. The New-York ruffien is a head and shoulders taller in his iniquity than any other in the world. The energy which preëminently distinguishes our honest enterprises, is also to be observed in our crime. Our regues are not only very bad, but very bold. In the pursuit of their objects, they stick at nothing, and go through their performances in a dashing style which nothing can arrest. What foreign misereants would regard as license, they simply consider to be liberty; and what in other countries would be esteemed as liberty, they look upon as intolerable oppression. Then the facilities for abscording are unrivaled. They have only to raminto the rural districts, and nobody will take the trouble to run after them. It is only when a favorite prize-fighter is shot in a drunken brawl, that the bue-and-cry is wasted over the water, or borne along the lines of our railways.

Given, then, the necessity of a Defactive Police, how is the want to be satisfied! Undoubtedly, against such a body there would be patrong population lar prejudice; and by this we do not mean the prejudice of rogues against hemp or of pickpockets against prisons. A good many honest but not too sensible people would regard a good Detective system as dangerous, simply because it might contain some features in common with the methods of foreign countries, and because the police in those countries have too often been the spies of tyrannical governments. We are afraid of espionage, and our dread of secreey is of the intensest description. We like to have everything aboveboard. When the public mind is excited by an unusual crime, we like to have the police report progress to us every morning through the newspapers. Ta know that Mr. Bucket was upon the track of the villain, and not to be informed of every circumstance in the possession of Mr. Bucket, would fill the general bosom with inexpressible anguish and indignation. We suppose that it is hardly necessary for us to show how weak and childish is all this. The blue and brass integuments of our present chivalrous policemen are of foreign origin, and are hardly thought to be dangerous, except to the hearts of susceptible cooks. If the police systems of monarchical countries have been hostile to popular liberty, we answer that precisely the same abuse 'exists in New-York. Fernando I, seems to have as absolute command over these forces as Napolson or George III. had over those of Paris or Lordon The elevation of men employed to prevent and detect crime into sometking more than corner loafers and caucus politicians would be the emancipation of the whole body from a degrading servitude.

But how is this reform to be secured? Is it probable that under our old system we shall witness any great change? Is it not more probable that we shall drift from bad to worse! Where is the millennium which we were premised upon the accession of Fernando! Is it probable that a policeman who believes that, whatever may be his second duty, his first indubitably is to sustain his party, can ever make an efficient efficer! Will be become an adept n the arts of his profession by loanging in porter cuses and smoking eigars upon the eurb-stone What can we expect under the old, clumsy method but to see all future rogues slip through the mesheof the law, as so many regues have done in the us, is intelligence, vigor and comprehensiveness. With a government of undoubted ability and honesty; with a few men possessed of the rarest talent for investigation; with many more who would be quick and reliable instruments, and with a pervading and philosophical method, we shall have a good Detective Police. But the old system is utterly effete, and past doctoring.

It is a very common but a very great mistake to suppose that the members of the early Congresses had any advantage over us in construing the Constitution of the United States, or that their acts are to be taken as at all conclusive upon this point. So far as the history of the formation of the Constitution affords any light toward its interpretation, being, as we are, in possession of the printed journal and of Madison's copious minutes of the debates, we of to-day are in a position to have much clearer ideas upon that point than could have belonged even to those members of Congress who had also been members of the Federal Convention, but who had only memory to rely upon for its procoedings, let alone the great body of the community. to whom the injunction of secreey made the whole proceedings of the Convention, beyond some vague rumors or plausible conjectures, a sealed book. But even had the members of those Congresses

stood upon the same ground that we do, in this respect, and granting that their superior general knowledge of the feelings, ideas and circumstances of their own times, might supply the place of that precise and specific information which the documents above mentioned have conveyed to us-we have still another great advantage over them, since, beside the text of the Constitution and the proceedings and debates which attended its adoption, we have also the benefit of the labors of more than sixty years bestowed by the Courts and the Bar upon its interpretation and exposition.

In point of fact, the members of the Federal Con ention, no less than the members of the early Con gresses, seem to have had, as to some points, but an imperfect and confused idea of the trunature of the Government erected by the Federal Constitution. The old ideas of the times of the Confederation still lingered in the public mind. No incensiderable part of the legislation of the early Congresses proceeded upon the false assumption that, whereas, under the Confederation, Congress was accustomed to bring matters about, or to attempt to bring them about, by recommending the States to do so and so, it might, under the new system, still continue to recommend, with the addition that its recommendations were equivalent to commands, and might, in the execution of the powers that belonged to it, not merely employ, but also require, the services of the officers of the States.

A remarkable exemplification of both these mis faken notions was afforded by the act passed in 1793, in which Congress undertook to regulate the matter of the rendition of fugitives from justice, and also of fugitives from labor. It was decided in the Priez case that, se far as this act undertook to impose upon State Judges and Justices of the Peace the business of aiding in the return of fugitive slaves, it outstripped the powers of Congress; that the State officers might refuse to render any such service, and, by consequence, that the State Legislatures might forbid them to do se. In fact, it was the exercise of this power of prohibition on the part of most of the Free States, that led among other things to, or at least formed the pretext for, the passage of the Fugitive Act of 1850;

That part of the act of 1793 which undertook to prescribe to the Governors of the States the method they should pursue in the surrender of fugitives from justice, was no less plainly an assumption of power; but having, for the sake of convenience, been a long time submitted to before any question was started as to its legality, it has, down to this time, been for similar reasons preity generally acted upon. In making, however, a more indictment by a Grand Jury, or even a complaint before a magistrate, a sufficient basis for a surrender, that act opens the door to great abuses; and, as the new Fugitive Slave Act does not work remarkably well, the slave-catchers "both and South have of late attempted to employ this other act as a substitute for it, the party whom it is desired to hidnap being claimed not as a fugitive from service but, upon the strength of begas warrants or indictments, which slaveholding Courts and magistrates are always ready enough to help in manufacturing, as a fugitive from justice.

The Legislature of Massachusetts handetermined to put a stop to this abase; and a bill has accordingly passed one branch of that body giving to persons claimed as fugitives from justice the benefit of a hearing and examination, in which a prime ficie case must be made out against them before they can be surrendered up to be carried out of the State. Under our treaties of extradition with Breat Britain, France and oth sonations, this privilege of a preliminary hearing is enjoyed-as in the case of the Frenchmen whose examination has been so long pending in this clay-before they can be given up; for does any reason exist why similar precautions against abuses and false charges should not be employed in the case of requisitions emagating from the sister States. Independently of the special occasion for the passage of this act, an act involving the same prisciples ought, as a measure of ordinary protection to the resident inhabitants, to have been long two passed is all the

We have at length finish at the reading of the afficial report of the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Coura of the United States, and below we present an analysis of all the principal point held by the soveral Judges and ruled by the Court. Our readers will find in it a curious illustration of the extent of differences among doctors, as well as of the plomous uncertainty of the law-an unper tainty the glory of which, as it seems to us, is not thely to be in the least diminished by this Dred Scott case.

It was held by seven Judges (TLean and Curtis dissenting) that the record showed on the part of Scott a disability to maintain his suit. Of these Judges, Taney. Wayne and Dasiel held that the fact set forth in the plea in shatement in the Court below, and admitted in the demurrer, "that the plaintiff was a negro of African descent, whose ancestors were of pure African blood, and who were brought into this country and sold as slaves," showed him not to be a citizen of the United States, and therefore disqualified to sue is a United State Court: and that the suit ought, on that ground, to be remanded to be dismissed for want of jarisdie tion. Grier and Campbell making with the other three a majority of the Court) concurred in this remanding for dismissal, and such was the judgment f the Cenrt. Beith Grier and Campbell based themselves, Lowever, not on the plea in abatement but on the fact apparent, as they thought, in the

record, that Scott was a slave, and on that ground disqualified to sue, and they both seemed to think that the more regular cours would be to confirm the judgment of the Court below. Such a confirmation of the judgment below New on and Catron held to be the only proper course, thus siding, so far as the question of jurisdiction was converned, with Curtis and McLean, while even Grier (making up, with the other four, a majority of the Court) went so far as to admit that the record showed a

prima facie case of jurisdiction. M'Lean and Catron held that as there was no appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court on the plea in abatement, the question of jurisdiction was not before the Court. Taney, Wayne, Daniel and Curtis held, per contra, that, as the Courts of the United States were of limited jurisdiction, the question of jurisdiction was always in order. Grier, Nelson and Campbell were silent on this point.

Three Judges-Taney, Wayne and Daniel-held that, although the Court below had no jurisdiction, and the case must be dismissed on that ground, it was still competent for the Supreme Court to give an opinion on the merits of the case, and on all the questions therein involved. M'Lean and Curtis dissented from this view. In their opinion, any doctrines laid down under such circumstances must be regarded as extra-judicial. They based their right of going into the merits on the assumption that the Court below had jurisdiction, a view in which they were sustained by Catron and Grier. Nelson and Campbell, as they had avoided any expression of opinion on the question of jurisdiction did the same on this point of judicial propriety; but Nelson, by confining himself, in his opinion, to the single point of the revival of Scott's condition of slavery by his return to Missouri, seemed to concur in the view of judicial propriety taken by M'Lean and Curtis.

Three Judges-Taney, Wayne, and Daniel-held that a negro of African descent was incapable of seing a citizen of the United States, or even of suing as such in a Federal Court. From this doctrine M'Lean and Curtis expressly dissented, while Nelson, Grier, Campbell and Catron avoided any expression of opinion upon it.

Taney, Wayne, Daniel and Campbell held that the Constitution conferred no power on Congress to legislate for the Territories, the power to make all needful rules and regulations being confined olely to the disposition of the lands as property. and even that authority being limited to the Territories belonging to the United States (i. c. the territory north-west of the Ohio) when the Constitution was made. They, however, seemed to admit a certain power of legislation in Congress, based on the fact of acquisition and growing out of the necessity of the case. M'Lean, Catron and Curtis held, on the other hand, that under the autherity to make needful rules and regulations, as well as by the necessity of the case. Congress had a full power of legislation for the Territories, limted only by the general restraints upon its legislative power contained in the Constitution. Nelson expressed no opinion on this point; nor did Grier, except the implication in favor of the first view from his joining in pronouncing the Missouri prohibition of 1820 unconstitutional, though on what particular ground he held it to be so does not

Taney, Wayne and Daniel held that the Ordinauce of 1787, though good and binding under the Confederation, expired with the Confederation, and thay the act of Congress passed to confirm it was void because Caugress had no power to legislate for the Territories. M'Lean, Catron and Curtis held, per centra, that the reënastment of the Ordinance of 17:7 was a valid exercise of the power of Congress; while Campbell admitted-and in this Catron concurred with him (Daniel contra, the others silent)-that the Ordinance of 1787, having been agreed to by Virginia, became thereby a part of the compact of cession permanently binding on the parties, and was so regarded by the Convention that

amed the Constitution. Five Judges, a majority of the Court-Taney, Wayne, Daniel, Campbell and Grier-held that the Missenri prohibition of 1820 was unconstitutional and void; while Catron argued that it was void because it conflicted with the French treaty for the cession of Louisiana. M'Lean and Curtis held the prohibition constitutional and valid. Nelcon silent.

Five Judges-Taney, Wayne, Daniel, Campbell and Catron-a majority of the Court, held that slaves were property in a general sense, as much so as cattle, or at least were so recognized by the Constitution of the United States; an & as such might be carried into territories, notwithstanding any Congressional prohibition. M'Lean and Curtis held, per contra, that sleves are recognized property only locally and by the laws of particular States, being out of those States not property, nor even slaves, except in the single case of fugi ires. Grier and Nelson silent.

It was held by six Judges-Taney, Wayne, Danel. Campbell, Catron and Nelson-that, whatever claim to freedom Scott might have had (if any, which most of them denied), he lost lit by his return to Missouri. This opinion, on the part of Tange, Wayne and Daniel, was bas Lesolely on the aw of Missouri, as recently laid down by the Supreme Court of that State. Nelson and Catron used it on what they thought the prevailing curcent of legal decision on the subjects and Campbel on the fact that no sufficient lomicil, either is lave or master, appeared either in Illinois or Minnesota. M Lean and Curtis held, per contra, that: Scott had been made free by his residence in Rlinois and Minnesota, and that the rules of international law respecting the communication of slaves by residence were a part of the law of Missouri, which law had been improscriz departed from and set at nought by the Misseuri decision in the plaintiff 'a case; and that, on quastions depending not on any statute or local usage, but on principles of iniversal jurisprudence the decisions of States Courts are not conclusive on the United States Courts as to the laws of the States.

Seven Judges (M'Loan and Curtis dissenting) held that by the facts on the record, E appeared that Scott was a slave, notwithstanding his residence in Illinois and Minnesota.

It appears from this analysis that only the folowing points commanded a unjority of voices, and on be considered under any view as having been nied in this case:

1. That Scott was a slave notwithstanding his residence in Ellinois and Minnesorn. Seven Judges to two.

2. That the Missouri prohibition of 1-20 was succenstizutional and void. Five Judges against two: one allest, and one holding it void but not unconstitutional.

3 That under the Constitution of the Unded Spates, slaves are as much property as horses, tive Judges, all slaveholders, against two nonslaveholders, the two other non-slaveholders being Witnes.

gentlement but you must not say a word about past! What our police system needs, it seems to agreed statement of facts which made a part of the ! The question whether any power of legislation

over the Territories is given to Congress, by the power to make needful rules and regulations, is left hanging as if in mid-air, four Judges denying any such power, three maintaining it. Nelson sheat, and Grier in nubibus.

We are happy to find that not a majority of the Court, but only Judges Taney, Wayne and Daniel, are the indorsers of the disgraceful perversions of history on the subject of the social and political Nosition of the African race, which we have done something toward exposing.

The management of The Boston Courier has lately been transferred to new hands; but, while there is a marked improvement in some of its features, this is not so visible as we could wish in its opinions, which are the most important of all. The Courter continues to be the organ of a Boston clique, never large, but now smaller than ever, which may be described as composed of a few professors in Cambridge, a few lawyers in Court street, a few merchants upon Long Wharf, and a few politicians who occupied prominent, if not honorable, places in the ancient Whig organization, but who are now merely the camp-followers of the Democratic forces. We have no wish to do these gentlemen any injustice. We certainly think if they could muster courage enough to boldly bolt into the Buchanan ranks, just as did the illustrious Cheate, that there would be less material for merriment in this world. But this is a free country for everybody, save negroes and office-holders, and the right of a man to stand still while the rest of his race is moving, and, in a day of unprecedented political activity, to fold his hands, is a right which we are bound to respect." Moreover, if such persons are fortunate enough to obtain possession of a newspaper in which to say nothing and propose nothing, the only question is, How long can they afford to indulge in such a luxury at the present high prices of printing materials? Not having much to say about politics, and being

reasonably certain, we suspect, that whatever it might say upon that subject would not receive the undivided attention of the world, The Courier has been lachrymosely sermonizing upon the low state of religion in New-England; and at the very beginning of the present week of Boston agniversaries, it was hard-hearted enough to jeopard the pleasure which many country clergymen had no doubt expected from their annual excursion, by telling them that the prevalence of infidelity and the importunity of the spirit-rappings was all to be attributed to Anti-Slavery sermons, and to their failure " to pre-"sent Christianity upon its universal principles." It may be the result of our own obduracy of heart. but we cannot exactly comprehend what The Courier means by "universal principles" as something to be preached in contradistinction to Anti-Slavery epinions. It is pretty generally admitted, we believe, that one of the most universal of these principles inculcates a love of our fellow-creatures, and how discourses which urge upon the laity a daily and hourly recogniton of this duty can be injurious to sound faith, may be apparent to the theologians of The Courier, but is not so to us. There has been a great deal of absurd generalization about this matter, and it has been dreadfully befogged by the Coxes and the Lords of the day: but the smallest of Sunday-school girls, if she has been properly instructed, is in a position to refute every Pro-Slavery D. D. in the world.

In our unsophisticated condition, we take the lib-

erty to presume that the object of all preaching

should be to rebuke sin and to urge men to repentance. The only question, then, is, how far is it necessary to rebuke specific sins? Mind, we donot say how far is it expedients because, if we know nything of the Christian scheme, it does not recgnize the doctrine of expediency at all. At any rate, history attests that in all ages the burning and shining lights of the Church have been those whose teachings have been utterly indefensible upon this ground, and have done anything but minister to the omfort and complacency of society. Preaching which, while dulcetly droning about "universal principles," has failed to rebake the crimes and sins to which men were inclined, has often been lashed by the satirist, and never, within our knowledge, defended by any sound morelist. What particular offense of society shall be attacked, and how and when it shall be attacked, must be left to the conscience of every preacher. This is a liberty which all elergymen have herotofore exercised. They preached unrebuked about intemperance, prostitution, prison discipline, and indeed upon every subject which has engaged the attention of the moral world. When Mr. Webster indersed the Compromise measures, a great portion of the New-England elergy sustained him, and enlarged upon the beauties of the Union When Mr. Webster died, they all preached funeral sermons. But, when the Nebraska bill came, to their credit, they refused to swallow a measure so infamous, and, doing in one case just as they did in the other, theynew incur the wrath of The Courier, as before they received its approbation.

To preach against Slavery cam be no sin, always. provided Slavery be itself a sin. We presume that it may be taken for granted that "the institution" is a crime and a wrong. The Rev. John Todd. D. D., we notice, is of that oginion, and so is the Rev. Dr. Bethune. Futh these gentlemen, in their speeches made at the meeting of the Southern Aid Society in Boston, distinctly admitted the wickedness of Slavery. Peing a wickedness, no possible amount of preaching, against it can be considered as centravening " the universal principles of Chriatinaity." The only question, therefore, is whether or not it be right to preach against it in the Free States. There are two answers to this question. Just so far as the Free States are responsible for the sin do they stand in need of sound preaching against it. In the second place, we aptice that The Courier, in a well executed puff of the Southern Aid Socialy, bewails the lack of gospel privileges in the Slave States, and calls apon its readers to contribute money that missionaries may be sent to these benighted regions. Now, if we expect to raise anything like a handsome sum for this purpose, we must allow clergymen, before the collection, to inform their congregations of the particulars of Southern depravity, just as they do of the particulars of the depray by of the heathen in other quarters of the globe. But The Courier is for sending the missionaries without saying a wook of the wickedness which makes them necessary!

We do not often try our hand at these theological questions, which are not much in our line; but, emboldened by the example of The Courar, we have ventured to express our views, which we trest are not altograber erroneeus.

The Commercial Advertiser of last evening has the following:

"As t'uc occasion suggests the remark, we may here say it at it the Whig party is ever again to be what it be a been in former times, much produce and party are must be exercised in the process of resusci-

Not a doubt of it; prudence greater than that of